ATHLETICS AND LONG LIFE.

HE CASE OF CHAMPIONS WHO DIE FROM CONSUMPTION.

DUNENT AUTHORITIES SAY THE MEN THEM-SELVES ARE TO BLAME-RATIONAL EXER-CISE AND TRAINING CONDUCIVE TO

LONGEVITY - DISSIPATION WILL

KILL EVEN A HERCULES. The growing popularity of athletic sports, both of trate and the violent kind, has not met with rsal approval. There are some persons who are opposed to those sports which involve us training. They say that while muscle and orary strength may be developed the lives of athletes are shortened by the training. In proof of this argument they point to the fact that several ment athletes, amateur and professional, have and recently of consumption, and that it is nothing ial to hear of a prize-fighter or an all-around pion being stricken with that disease. John C. man was one of a number of prize-fighers who set from pulmonary consumption, and the records that runners, swimmers, gymnasts and prorong men" in this country and in Europe been stricken in the prime of life and have

i physician who has a large practice and who many cases of lung troubles, when asked if he ere to tuberculosis said: "No, I do not think that Aghting would bring about lung trouble, but I say that a prize-fighter who was predisposed to trouble would be more apt to develop it than who was equally predisposed, but whose exgise was less violent and whose habits were more taperate than the prize-fighter's would be likely

OVER-INDULGENCE IN EXERCISE.

Dr. Watson L. Savage, who has a physical develinstitute in West Fifty-ninth-st., said: This talk about consumption resulting from athlette training is all rot. On the contrary, proper ing and gymnastic exercise, regulated acparting to scientific principles, are sure to prolong The reason for the belief that many athletes the deconsumption is probably due to the fact that one of these men dies, no matter in what part of the country, people are interested in the nuse of death, and if an occasional death is due o lung complaint the case is pointed out to show that athletics breeds tuberculosis. The athletes who have died of consumption would have died of some malady if they had never trained. There are cases where athletes have contracted the disease. and the same causes which led to their illness probably cause others to share the same fate. Athletes are thrown into the company of 'fast' people, and those who succumb to temptations are pt to place too much dependence on their powers endurance. They continue their violent exercise and at the same time make inroads on their sical strength by exhaustive habits.

They disregard premonitory symptoms of waning regeth, and when it is too late they realize that they are doomed. Cases of that kind are of frequent nce, but they should not be charged to athbits It should be remembered also that all men ot equally fitted by nature for athletics. It recultes more than strength and inclination, and no instructor will begin to work with a man until he has inquired closely as to his family history with to learning whether there is any predisesition to lung trouble. If there is anything of that kind to be feared; if the man comes from a family in which are traces of tubercular disease; found that the disease has shown itself n some one of its various forms in other members of the family, the would-be athlete is warned at nce against competition work and against all of violent or exhaustive training. It is a strange peculiarity of the tuberculous boy or young amount of ambition and must be kept down and tithin proper bounds. If he obeys and follows the nies of the exercise which are laid down for him the training will not only do him no harm, but will prolong his life. If, on the other hand, he does work, his inherited complaint is likely to develop prematurely, and when he dies he will be ointed out as another athlete dead from con-

Dr. Savage said that he knew of a number stiletes who had died from pulmonary complaints, but with the exception of a physician who con-tracted the disease in the course of his practice, use of the cases was the only one in the family The founder of the Swedish system of gymnastics. which is recognized as one of the superior systems. kribed his cure to systematic exercise and scienthe gymnastics.

OLD SYSTEMS OF TRAINING

Dr. John S. White, head master of Berkeley tool, who has given the subject of athletics much

bhool, who has given the subject of athletics much attention for many years, said:

"A study of the causes of ill health exhibited by the test is no criticism whatever of the present system of training, because ten years ago when these time cases out of ten trained on false principles. I am confident that a man who gets the most intelligent direction and training of the present day will thow only beneficial effects later in life. We have therefore now no sufficient data from which to draw the data from which the data from which the data from therefore now no sufficient data from which to draw conclusions as to the causes of illness among atheffects of training upon the athlete must necessarily be derived from those who have had the most experience in the schools and colleges, rather than in the athletic clubs. In the latter, health and symmetrical development are never sought for, the chief spect being success in the competitions, and I could be surprised to learn of any case of degen-eation in health or strength except among those men who had been overstrained when members of

men who had been overstrained when hembers of the of the so-called athletic clubs.

"As to tuberculosis, I have had no personal ex-perience except among younger boys, but I confi-dently believe that for every such case that has deloped in a prominent athlete, a dozen cases have been prevented by judicious training. It stands to reason that a man with consumptive tendencies may the of phthisis in spite of splendid physical develop-ment, but I cannot believe that his end could be hastened by the very thing which would tend most to delay it. The world is unanimous in the opinion that symnastic training properly conducted is al-ways beneficial except when it is undertaken by a subject with a weak heart or weak lungs, and I have yet to learn of cases of injury from participation in athletics, (as distinguished from gymnastics)

If the subject was sound in these two particulars. "In the case of boys, extreme care should be taken by those who have them in charge to prevent an excessive strain in competition. The silver cup and the banner offered for the greatest number of points in athletic contests are the greatest sources of danger, and the fewer we can have of them the better. But it is perfectly possible for the in-structor in school or college, if he has the advice of a competent physician who is trained in these particulars, to direct the students under his charge that they may be taught to take part in aimost every sort of game or contest without danger of evertaining. My experience goes to show that the entire set of boys taking part even in severe and violent athelic competitions may finish their respective contests fresh and without exhaustion simply because they have been properly trained."

WHAT ATHLETICS TEACH. In speaking of athletics as distinguished from nastics, Dr. White said: "The distinct advantage athletics as distinguished from gymnastic training to the development of keen judgment, intellectual charpness and agility, which will be of benefit in a bundred ways to the athlete later in life. Symsery and strength are the objects sought by the man sho trains in gymnastics—health is the object toth, and in so far as athletics interfere with the state of th netry and aircnath are the objects sought by the

marck and David Dudley Field. "Men who train in order to gain health, vigor, strength and power of endurance," he said, "If they are sound when they begin to train, do not shorten their lives by athletics. A fair illustration of that is given by Dr. Morgan, who wrote to all the living university oarsmen who had trained for the Oxford or the Cambridge crews, to learn about the condition of their health, and how it had been affected by their athletic struggles. He received tidings from something like three hundred ex-oarsmen or members of their families, and found that where the average length of life would have been sixty-one or sixty-two years, it was a year or two more in their cases.

cases. This was the work of an intelligent man, who studied the matter in all its aspects. Of this number there were fifteen cases where heart trouble was indicated, and only three cases where there was pronounced heart disease. Some of the fifteen cases may have been hereditary, but there were no medical examinations, as there are now, and many cases may have been hereditary, but there were no medical examinations, as there are now, and many a man was allowed to go into training who was organically unfit, and who would be rejected to-day, The college athletes are more intelligent than many of the men who train for prizes and similar glory, but even in the latter class athletics alone seldom d any harm. We-know that prize-fighters have died of consumption, and that Sullivan, despite his fine development, is a prematurely old man, but excesses have had more to do with his condition than athletic work.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS THEMSELVES TO BLAME. "There is in this city a man who a generation ago fought Australian Kelly for four hours and whipped him after 210 rounds. That man is Edmund E Price, and he is none the worse for having been a prize-fighter, because he was and is a man of good habits, and if the boxers, wrestlers, fighters, walkers, runners and swimmers who have died of tuberculosis had been frugal, continent, temperate

a prize-againer, because he was and is a man of good habits, and if the boxers, wrestlers, fighters, walkers, runners and swimmers who have died of tuberculosis had been frugal, continent, temperate men, those who were not born with the disease would not have died of it. On the whole, athletics, if properly, judiciously conducted, are beneficial."

Mr. Blatkie pointed out the fine records which have been made by men in England and in this country who were as students prominent in athletics. The list is a long one and an interesting one, and includes Bishop Wordsworth, who rowed in the Oxford crew in 1829, and Bishop Selwyn, who was one of the Cambridge eight the same year.

"Here is one name," he said, pointing to that of Justice J. W. Chitty, "that is worthy of more than passing note. He was the captain of the victorious crew of 1849, and the senior wrangler of his year, and at the Oxford-Harvard international race in 1849 he was judge for Oxford." At that race "Tom Brown, of Rugby," was umpire, and Mr. Blakke was the official starter. Justice Chitty is now one of the Justices of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court of Judicature.

"It is no wonder," Mr. Blaikke said, "that people are asking: Does athletic work kill?" It is a perfectly pertinent question because they see some men who were prominent in athletic circles die before their time. It should be remembered though that not a few of these same men had no right to be athletes; they had no right to be competitors for prizes. They should have been athletic, but not athletes in the modern, scientific way and their lives would have been prolonged. The schools and the colleges are becoming more strict every year in that respect, and compel a man to have his heart and lungs examined thoroughly and carefully before he is allowed to train, and in order to do the most good he system must be made still more rigid.

"But a new danger stares us in the face. Just as people ask now, 'Does athletic exercise kill'' so they will be a wheel, will have been and women

ONE EFFECT OF BICYCLING.

ASSESSMENT ACCIDENT COMPANIES WANT HIGH-ER RATES.

How much of a factor the bicycle has become in business world is indicated in a movement which has started among assessment accident insurance companies to advance the rates on all wheelmen's policies. So great has been the increase risks assumed by the various companies that it has been deemed advisable by several of them to advance the rates for self-protection.

The assessment companies interested in this movement are agitating two propositions, the adoption of either of which would be satisfactory to One plan that has been proposed is an agree ment to pay two-thirds of the benefit of a policy to a bicyclist instead of the whole amount as at present. The other proposition is to increase the

It is said by the assessment insurance representatives that the existing rates, ranging from \$12 to \$15 a year on policies paying \$5,000 in case of death and approximate sums for disability, are too lov or accident policies, and such companies report hat they are losing money under these rates. A call for a meeting has been discussed, and the ssessment companies that favor a change will ake action before long. As an indication of the rush of business in insur-

ance circles accompanying the growing popularity of bicycling, several concerns report that they has three times as many applications last month as for April, 1895.

HE SHELTERED PRESIDENT DIAZ.

From The Washington Post.

"I sheltered President Diaz of Mexico some years ago when he was a refugee from his own land," said Capiain J. G. Tucker, United States Consul to Martinique, in conversation with a "Post" man at

said Captain J. G. Tucker, United States Consul to Martinique, in conversation with a "Post" man at the Ebbitt.

"He had been at the head of a revolutionary movement that Rad failed, and escaped across the Rio Grande to Brownsville. I invited him to my house, and he was my guest for about four months. During that time he impressed me as a man of extra-rdinary ability and force of character, and between us there sprung up a fraternal attachment. Diaz thought that he could rely on friends in Brownsville to furnish him means whereby he could renew the fight on the national forces, but when the time came they did not make good their promises.

"One evening on going home I found him pacing the hallway with restless stride and evidently in a very agitated frame of mind. I asked what the trouble was, and he answered: I am in a most desperate situation, without a dollar, but never without a friend as long as I live, General, said I, and then I talked with him till he got in a calmer mood. Then I talked with him till he got in a calmer mood. Then I talked with him till he got in a calmer mood. Then I talked with him till he got in a calmer mood. Then I talked with him till he got in a calmer mood. Then I talked with him till he got in a calmer mood. Then I talked with more something I had resolved on doing weeks before, which was to let bim have a good sum of money for the purchase of arms and ammunition. In those days I had some pretty fat Government contracts, and a few thousand dollars ddn't matter much. Diaz was the happiest and most grateful mortal I ever saw. In the plentiade of all the-power he has since wielded I doubt whether he has ever felt the joy that possessed him that night when he learned that he could have all the money needed for his immediate use. He actually shed tears of delight, and on that I felt rewarded, not caring whether I ever got my money back or not.

"It's too long a story to tell in detail, of how I

shed tears of delight, and on that I tell rewarded, not caring whether I ever got my money back or not.

"It's too long a story to tell in detail, of how I went on to New-York and got the rifles and ammunition, and what a time we had in eluding both the Mexican and American officials and getting the arms across the river. But the thing was managed, and it gave Diaz the start for another campaign that ended in his complete triumph. Before that was consummated, however, he passed through an experience that reads like a chapter from Jules Verne. No man ever lived that has had a career so full of romance and hairbreadth escapes. Yes, he repaid me in full for the money I advanced. He is the soul of honor."

THE TOWNS WERE RIVALS.

THE TOWNS WERE RIVALS.

From The Chicago Post.

"Interested in a trolley company?" asked a stranger in a little interior town of a man who had been expatiating upon its merits.

"Not a cent's worth," replied the advocate of the overhead wire.

"Live here?" asked the stranger next.
"Not on your life. I wou'dn't live here if you would give me the whole town."
"But you're working mighty hard for something. What is it?"

The trolley advocate looked around to see that no one was in hearing distance, and then drew the stranger up in the shadow of a building.

"I'll tell you how it is if you'll keep mum," he said.

The stranger prom'sed.

"I'm employed by a rival town to get the trolley in here. The other town has been trying for three years to get the lead in population, and has made up its mind that the only hope is in killing off some of the people here. That's why I'm trying to introduce the trolley. See?"

CHARGING A BEAR WITH BAYONETS. From The London Globe.

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Russian soldiers in Siberia are not only encouraged to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are actually led out in squads to take part in the hunt, and got two of the soldiers are martial ardor on big game, but are actually led out in squads to take part in the hunt, and got two of the soldiers are martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are actually led out in squads to take part in the hunt, and got two of the soldiers in Siberia are not only encouraged.

Russian soldiers in Siberia are not only encouraged to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are exerci

SEEKING A SUMMER HOME.

BE SUBURBANITE.

NOT SO EASY TO FIND A HOUSE NEAR NEW YORK WITH EVERYTHING RIGHT, IN-CLUDING THE PRICE.

With each recurring summer the city man yearns for the country. His pulses are stirred with something of the same feeling that animated Adam when he first looked upon the completeness of the garden on the Euphrates and found it good. He thinks of cooling streams, green spaces and twining vines, as contrasted with the burning pavements and heated skyscrapers with which he is surrounded. The picture beckens tantalizingly. The impulse is too strong to be resisted. The month of May finds the real es tate offices besieged with inquirers about suburban homes, and daily outgoing trains carry house-hunters in groups of twos and threes, bent on exploring strange neighborhoods in person and consulting with the local agents as to quarters that may be hired for the season.

These prospective summer residents encounter many obstacles that must be overcome ere their household gods can be set up with any assured degree of comfort. Those fortunate enough to hear of the convenient cottage or half-cottage to be vacated by the regular ocupants during the warm season (those occupants being anxious to secure tenants) do well enough, but those essaying new and untried fields have much to contend with.

A country house for the summer in the neighborgood of New-York comes high. A fine water view is, first of all, desired. Shade trees and grass are next sought for. The combination of the three, near enough to the City Hall to enable the householder to come in to his business each day, is unattainable, except by those financially independent. The head of the family who has borne with the restrictions of boarding all winter in order to be free to migrate whithersoever he will in summer finds himself confronted with the problem of cost in relation to comfort and many an urknown quantity that did not before obtrude itself.

"We want a place where the children can play out of doors without having a nursemaid always tagging at their heels, where the neighborhood is tolerable, and where the cost of living will not eat up a man's entire income," he confides to the dealer in out-of-town homes.

That individual tugs meditatively at his mustache, "Long Island is cheapest." he begins, "par-ticularly if you take the place by the year. The Hamptons, Babylon, Flushing, any such places have good cottages for from \$12 to \$25 a month, and in forty minutes you're in town."

"Don't fancy the Sound. Mosquitoes!" objects his interrogator.

"Staten Island comes next in rank regarding expense. A delightful sail over, and the place is being oullt up wonderfully."

"Malaria; I know they have malaria there," interposes the applicant. "The Jersey towns are next cheapest," affirms the

real estate agent, "and for easiness of access to the ity they are superior to all other adjacent places The Hudson, of course, is the Fifth-ave, of all outof-town residences. Land is constantly getting higher and higher there." "Oh, I know. The Hudson is out of the quertion,"

admits the young man. "What about Westchester Somewhere on the New-York and Putnam or the

"I think of just the place for you," comes the answer, "within an hour and seventeen minutes of any office in Wall-st. You can get a home on the Put nam Railroad with from eight to ten rooms, in thorough repair, perfect plumbing, every convenience, not and cold water on both floors, plazza on two sides of the house, the lot plenty large enough to raise all the vegetables and fruit you want, for \$300 a vear.

"No, but only ten minutes on a trolley from a good-sized town. Trolley not finished yet, but will be finished by August. Good schoolhouse within three minutes' walk.

"What about the cost of living, prices of groce provisions, etc.?" he is asked.
"From personal experience," replies the agent, "I

am obliged to admit that groceries and other necesillies are higher out of town than they are in New-There are those who insist that they are not, but I differ with them. However, a man living out of town and coming into business every day can, he wishes, buy all his supplies in Washington Market, where he certainly would get them at far less than out-of-town prices."

"Buy them and carry them out with him?" asked

"Yes. Why not? I often carry bundles. Besides he getting rid of the artificialities of city life, the dif ference in rent and the many advantages of a coun try residence more than compensate for the higher ost of living or any personal inconvenience. "The lack of theatres and amusements is an ad-

"Sometimes, distinctly so," said the agent, "but to ny way of thinking a man of moderate means with a growing family should not squander his money foolishly in any way. At such time as they planned to go to a play, though, his wife could meet him at some central place in town, they could dine com-fortably together, attend the theatre and reach home in reality quite as early as some city residents who stopped for a michight luncheon."

The house-hunter seemed to be reviewing the situ-

out coffee for dinner if it depended on my remem-bering to bring it from town," he said, ruefully Indeed, it is more than probable that if I under took to supply the family larder in person my wife and I might come to an open rupture owing to my misdeeds in that line. I must look further into the misteeds in that me, scharges before I decide on a location. When one goes into the country one likes to have one's friends come to make things enjoy-In the matter of entertaining, tradesmen's ac-

matter of tradesmen's charges before I decide on a location. When one goes into the country one likes to have one's friends come to make things enjoyable. In the matter of entertaining, tradesmen's accounts are of vital importance:

"Yost of living higher out of town" repeated another authority. "Nonzense! I am a practical householder. My wife is a practical housekeeper. We have kept account of every pound of tea, sail, pepper, flour, every gailon of kerosene and every other commodity that has come into our house for the last these years. Carefully tabulating these accounts, we find that the difference is scarcely worth menitioning between the cost in the country and the prices we paid while living in town. If people locate hear a place of some importance, where a large groceryman has trade enough to make to reason that he will not charge more than a living price for his groceries. Why should be make to reason that he will not charge more than the living price for his groceries. Why should be sufficiently will be to be accommodation. This man living price for his groceries. Why should be the living price for his groceries. Why should be sufficiently will be sufficiently and the ground in the middle-class householder. It is solycted. "The house he gets is a five town the provent country wire of the trolley and the ground in the country wire of the trolley and the ground in the matter of purchase."

"Not necessarily, Nineteen miles out of New-York, in a prosperous town, a desirable cottage, unfurnished, can be had for \$20 a month. Ine commotiation railroad tickets are sold at a great reduction, and the resident can buy any of the ordinary necessaries of life at prices nearly approximating those of the big department stores in the city."

"It is amazing how utterly dense some people are regarding the matter of summer homes," remarked another real estate broker. "Here is a letter we received to-day from a lady, relative to something in our line. She wants a roomy house on the fluodom with the negletic process of th

DIFFICULTIES THAT BESET THE WOULD-

ple did not go. Trustworthy companies sell these moderate-priced homes to really good advantage, the directors being content with getting only a fair interest on their investment, and the buyer paying little more than rent from month to month. Other companies there are, and their name is legion, who do not hesitate to take an enormous percentage of interest, and end up by defrauding the supposed purchaser of all rights. Many a school teacher and working woman has put her money in some of these schemes, and after two or three years found herself sadder and wiser.

These sharpers never give any titles to their clients. Often it is lots, as well as houses, that they propose to sell, and no matter how many payments are made on the instalment plan, the purchaser gets only a receipt for his or her money and the promise of a title, a promise never meant to be lept. The receipt, of course, is utterly worthless, so far as it represents a claim. Should misfortune come to the purchaser, rendering the payment of a single instalment impossible, the whole is forfeited, no matter how little the remainder may be. Then it often happens that the buyer gets weary after a time of being put off and put off regarding a title, and withdraws from the transaction. The New-Jersey laws protect the buyer law has a case, as well as the company, but our laws play into the hands of the unscruptions. A number of lots, staked off in a raw country neighborhood, and the promise of a trolley line to run there at some indefinite time are all they want to start an improvement company on."

HOW FREGOLI DOES IT.

HIS WONDERFUL CHANGES OF COSTUME

THE WORK OF REDRESSING HIM, AS SEEN ON THE STAGE-HIS WELL-TRAINED ASSISTANTS

AND HIS ONE-PIECE SUITS OF CLOTHES.

It is generally agreed by those who have seen the exhibitions given by Fregoli at the Olympia Music Hall that about nine-tenths of their attractiveness is due to the marvellous rapidity with which h changes his costumes. Before he came great stress was laid by his managers on the wonders of his four coices. Now it is found that not one of the alleged four voices is a fine voice and that they do not ex ceed, in either effectiveness or variety, the ac plishments of many a ventriloquist who has talked of politics and the social order with himself on the local stage. But there is no doubt that the way in which Fregoil dodges off the stage and then dodges back again, looking as different from him



self as Augustus Caesar from Sarah Bernhardt, is remarkable

Some of the people who look on do not believe in it at all. They say that he is not and cannot be al ways the same man. The writer, who has no pos sible interest in deceiving the public, takes pleasure in informing any doubter that he is, beyond an possible question, always the same man. The most of the people who see Fregoli, however, are so sated with wonders that they are not in the habit of doubting things, but that does not by any means remove all curiosity as to how he does it.

Well, the doing of it depends first upon one or tw principles which all actors know, and which Fregol has applied, and then on excellence of system, is having everything ready and plenty of help at hand with ingeniously contrived costumes that almost fal on of themselves, and, finally, in no small degree o skill and expertness in making the changes, after all the aids that can be used have been found and employed. And all these means are applied so effective. tively that the first thought which comes to the mind of one who stands behind the scenes and sees the changes made for the first time is not "How ca

do it so quickly?" but "How slow he is about it!" A change which seemed impossible when result of it was seen proves to be so easy that the novice wonders why he did not see through i at once. Yet this is not always the feeling. Som are seen from behind the scenes as when they are feet of the actor and scarcely know, when he has finished putting on a new suit of clothes, how it was that he did it.

LITTLE CHANGES THAT LOOK BIG.

Now as to the principles before mentioned, which Fregoli has made use. Perhaps they can all be summed up in one, that if a marked change is made in character the details do not so much matter. And so at times the audience loudly applands the appearance of a new character, when all that the actor has done has been to snatch off a wig and a hat and put on different ones, to-gether with such alteration of the face as it can produce with no other aid than its own muscles. Everything else that he wears is the same, yet the whole look of the man is so different that the audience thinks that he has changed everything that he had on. Actors know how much character there is in a hat. The kind of hat that a man wears makes more difference in his appearance than al his other clothing put together.

count just at this point is that most people cannot remember what he wore for five minutes at a time any way. If, for instance, he puts on a pair of plain gray trousers, which will attract no attention to themselves, he can wear them in two or three successive impersonations, with different coars and hats, and not six persons in the house will notice that they are the same. His change of manner further carries out the illusion. In one of his little then to the wife's lover, back to the husband again and so on. The lover is a lively fellow and skips about the stage in a sprightly way. He wears a light straw hat. He darts out at the door, the actor's attendants thrust another coat upon him, he catches up the wig and whiskers of the husbandmade in one piece and practically self-adjustingclaps on a tall hat and re-enters with the slow and

ciaps on a tall hat and re-enters with the slow and deliberate pace of an older man, and the whole appearance and manner are so changed that the audience is deprived of the power of thinking how simple the change has really been.

Of course the making of the costumes is a part of the secret. As far as possible each costume is like the evening dress of a fireman, that is, all in one piece. Take, for instance, the change from the lover to the wife. He merely throws off his straw that and puts on the blonde wig, and at the same time one of his attendants has put the yellow satin gown around him. It is in a single piece and it takes only two seconds to adjust it and fasten it. Of course it covers up whatever else he has on, so that there is no need of taking anything off. This is one of the tricks, to have one costume cover up the whole of another. And another trick is to have as much as possible of one dress on already, under the one which precedes it.

FIFTEEN PARTS IN ONE PLAY.

FIFTEEN PARTS IN ONE PLAY.

The most elaborate of Fregoli's performances s-far has been the one in which he successively im personates a number of music-hall performers, appearing in some fifteen characters in all. The prepa ration for this act begins with laying out all the dresses separately on chairs and tables, that is to ration for this act begins with laying out all the dresses separately on chairs and tables, that is to say, the parts of them that he does not find it convenient to wear at the start. He has on portions of haif a dozen of them to begin with The first few changes are simple, consisting only of such little things as taking off coats, putting on hats and wigs and disguising the face a little. Then come harder things, taking off trousers and disclosing others under them, putting on gowns and bonnets, etc. But with the rapid work of the well-trained aids the time of such changes is made aimost as short as that of the simpler ones. The last garb in which has to appear in this act is common evening dress. A man in ordinary life has been known to take as much as ten or twelve minutes to get into his evening clothes, even when he was not dressed as a soubrette to start with. But Fregoli has his coat, waistcoat, shirt bosom, collar and necktie made ail in one piece, and this is an obvious advantage, when time-saving is the main object. They are all clapped upon him by an attendant in rather less time than it would take to put on an ordinary belt, and almost before the skirts of the soubrette have vanished from the stage the man in scrupulous evening dress is in sight of the audience, ready to conduct the orchestra. It must be admitted that this change is one that leaves even the watcher behind the scenes a triffe dazed and bewildered. Even one who stands close by and looks on can scarcely see how it is done.

The magiclan depends for his success with his audience on the principle that the hand is quicker than the eye, and a few of his changes of garb, if they are surprising to those who see them only after than the cannot tell how the change was made after he has seen it

NEW-YORK MUSIC LIBRARIES.

VALUABLE DEPARTMENTS IN THE LENOX AND ASTOR COLLECTIONS.

THE RARE BOOKS OF THE LATE J. W. DREXEL-INTERESTING AUTOGRAPHS-FINE SCORES

IN THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

The value and necessity of an extensive musical library as a means and adjunct of musical study have not been widely recognized in this country. Special collections in other departments of art abound in the great American libraries, but there has been systematic and well-chosen accumulation of the literature of music and of musical scores in few of them. The most complete is probably the Allen A. Brown collection, which was given by the indefatigable Boston gentleman who gathered it to the Boston Public Library when it moved into its new building a few years ago. The Boston Public Library already possessed a considerable number of volumes on music and of music. The Brown col lection numbers hundreds of scores, arranged in the most convenient and practicable form for the investigator's use; in some departments it is said to be practically complete. Another valuable collection is that of Harvard University, where there are a substantial library of leading works on musical theory and history, and a large collection of scores by classical and modern masters, in their original form and in arrangements of practical use to the inelligent amateur. Such things are the material for the serious study of music, as complete collections in various departments of literature are for the

The stimulation of interest in the study of muas a part of a liberal education, such as ought to result from the establishment of a chair of music in Columbia College, makes it of interest to know he New-York City is equipped in various ways for the prosecution of such study to the best advantage New-York is the centre of the musical activities of this country, so far as performances in every man! festation of the art are concerned. That alone is something to make this city pre-eminent as a place for the prosecution of serious musical study. more specialized direction, there is the magnificent Crosby Brown collection of musical instruments lodged in the Metropolitan Museum of Art-a proper subject for the attention of musical students, rather than for the idle curiosity of strollers through the museum. Finally, there is the material for musical study contained in the several great libraries of the city; in some respects the most important matter for serious investigators in music.

There is probably more musical material in the New-York libraries than is generally supposed to be there. Owing to the lack of special endowments for carrying on this line of work, the musical collections have not been in some cases so systematically and symmetrically expanded as they should have been, or as special collections in other lines have been. The musical departments of the Lenox and Astor libraries, however, when they are united will be an important and interesting section of the great New-York Public Library that is soon to take on tangible shape from the consolidation of he Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations. The library of Columbia College, whose students

might properly expect to find there material such as is abundantly provided as assistance for study in other departments of knowledge, is without a collection on music. In the Astor and Lenox libraries, as at present constituted, are large and exceedingly valuable departments of musical works, That in the Lenox Library consists entirely of the ollection gathered by the late Joseph W. Drexel, of this city, and Bequeathed by him to the Instituion in upper Fifth-ave. Mr. Drexel was a man prominent in the financial activities of the nember of the famous Philadelphia family of that name. He was also an ardent devotee of music. He was president from 1881 to his death in 1888 of the New-York Philharmonic Society-an honor that is always reserved for some non-professional lover of music, who is at the same time a person of influence and high standing in the community.

THE DREXEL COLLECTION. The Drexel collection was obtained by the Lenox

Library in 1888, the bequest being subject only to the condition that the books should all be kept together in one room and marked with the nam-of the donor. Mr. Drexel, when the desire to be come a collector of musical works came upon him, started the pursuit of his hobby in 1858 by acquirng the library of H. F. Albrecht, and later that of Dr. R. La Roche. The former was a German musician who had an exceedingly romantic history. He came to America as a member of the famous Germania Orchestra; and having been a zealous collector in Europe, he kept up his interest in it after his coming to this country. Dr. La Roche was a Philadelphia physician and amateur of music, Having established a nucleus with these two collections, Mr. Drexel began adding to it by ourchases in Europe. In a catalogue of his library then possessed at 1,536, in 2,245 volumes. He evidently ceased his activity as a collector several years before his death, as is shown by the absence publications of recent years. When it was sent to the Lenox Library it numbered 5,542 titles of bound volumes and 766 of pamphlets. There have been no

additions made since.

The real value of the Drexel collection is not disclosed by either the catalogue which Mr. published in 1869 or the augmented list issued by the Lenox Library, of which that catalogue was the foundation. Both are incomplete, as well as faulty, and were made before some of the most interesting features of the collection were added to it. An intelligently annotated list of the books and music is a great desideratum, and the need of it will grow greater as musical students learn to know of the treasures in the alcoves which bear Mr. Drexel's name. The titles of the collection have been transferred to the new temporary card catalogue of the library; but it is the intention of the authorities to recatalogue the entire collection properly directly from the books themselves at an early date. The manuscripts and the large collection of music were practically ignored by the original catalogues, and were therefore to the library-using public as good as

The patience and thoroughness of the German Albrecht, who laid the foundations of the library, are disclosed in the large number of mediaeval books which played important roles when the writing of the history of the modern art had its beginning. Very few indeed of the important authorities are lacking, and most of the volumes are in fine condition. Worthy of mention are the works of the monk Pietro Aaron, who wrote in the first half of the sixteenth century; Franchino Gafori or Franchinus Gafurius ('De Harmonia musicorum instrumentorium opus," 1518); G. M. Artusi ("Overo delle imperfettioni della moderna musica," etc.); G. B. Doni (Compende del Trattato de generi e de modi della musica," 1835); Nicolo Vincentino ("L'Antica musica ridotta alla moderna prattica," 1555); G. Vincenzo Gallilei ("Dialogo della musica antica e delle moderne," 1581), and Athanasius Kircher ("Magnes sive de arte magnetica," 1641, and "Musurgia Universalis sive ars magna consoni et dissoni," etc., 1650). There are also reprints of the ancient Greek and Latin writers on music in separate editions, as well as the familiar compilation of Meibom , which is singularly common, copies being found in the library of Columbia College and the Astor. In this valuable volume (whose contents are now open to every student through a cheap text with useful notes recently issued in the Tuebner list) the tract by Vincenzo Gallilei (father of the astronomer) and Kircher's "Musurgia Universalis," the bulk of what is known about Greek music may be studied. Not only that, but all the relics of Greek music of value prior to the Delphic ode, discovered three years ago, are here set forth in the earliest form known to scholars. It was Kircher, in many music of Pindar's first Pythic Ode in a monastery near Messina, and Gallilei who, in his dialogue directed against the dominant polyphonic art of his time and in favor of the movement which created modern opera, rescued for the world the three hymns to Calliope, Apollo and Nemesis, which have been the specimens around which all controversy touching ancient Greek music has raged hitherto. Old German authorities, like Practorius, Marpurg and Gerbert, are also represented, and old English, such as Morley and Playford.

CURIOSITIES IN MUSICAL LITERATURE. Seekers after the curiosities of musical literature

will also find their interest excited by the collection There are some fine specimens of early Americans in the way of tracts and dissertations belonging to the controversy which troubled the Church for many decades in New-England touching the propriety of artistic singing, and a large number of collections of tunes, religious and secular, which were popular a century ago. The presence of the originals of "Le Haydine, ovvero lettere du la vita e le opere del celebre maestro Giuseppe Haydn," by G. Car-pani (Milab, 1812), and "Lettres écrites de Vienne en Autriche sur, etc., Haydn suivies d'une vie de Mé-zart," by L. A. C. Bombet (Paris, 1814), will enable the student to convince himself of one of the mos detestable, because successful, plagiarisms that musical literature discloses. Bombet's book is written in a fascinating manner, and became immensely popular, especially in England and the United States. An English translation was published in London in 1817. A second edition appeared in the same city a year later, and reprints were published in Providence, R. I., in 1820, and in Boston in 1839. The style of the book, as shown by the French title, is epistolary, and Bombet, in his preface, says that he wrote in 1808 to a friend "the letters respecting the celebrated Haydn, whose acquaintance and acci-dental occurrence had procured for me eight or ten years before." The entire scheme was a falsehood, as his book is a paraphrase of Carpani's "Le Haydine," published in Italian two years before his French book. The verities of history deal severely with Bombet's claim of authorship in all the in stances in which he appeals to statements as personally made to him. Thus he speaks of the best critique of "The Seasons" which had been made of that work, as that addressed to him by Haydn himself on the occasion of its first performance in the palace Schwartzenburg. That performance took place in 1801, when Bombet (whose real name was Henri Beyle) was eighteen years old and attached o a military garrison. His letters are contemptible thefts from Carpani, who did know Haydn, and who wrote the words of Beethoven's "In questa tomba

oscura." Another attractive portion of the library comprises manuscripts of the late Dr. E. F. Ri the eminent English investigator and writer upon musical subjects. His library was sold at auction, after his death in 1877, and Mr. Drexel obtained accessions to his collection from it. them were many note-books and manuscripts used publications. A valuable volume from the Rimbault sale is the "Memoirs of Musick," by the Hon. Roger North, being a sketch of the progress of music from the time of the ancients to about 1730. It remained unpublished till 1846, when it was issued under the editorship of Dr. Rimbault. The latter prepared for his own pleasure an extra illustrated copy. It con-tains not only innumerable portraits and illustrations of men and things spoken of in the text, but

tions of men and things spoken of in the text, but many title-pages of rare books, manuscript pieces of music and autographs. One of the latter is a document to which is affixed the signature of Henry Purcell as a witness.

This lack of proper classification and enumeration has not prevented a reasonably large number of people from using these books. The records of the library show that there were 517 called for in 1894 and 604 last year. In 1894 music tranked thirteenth in the list of subjects according to the frequency of the demands upon them. Those who call for books on music comprise all sorts of people: Critics, lecturers and writers on music; collectors who want to inspect rare books before parting with a large fraction of their annual incomes to obtain them; members of women's musical clubs who have essays to prepare for their meetings, and musicians.

SOME RARE AUTOGRAPHS.

Besides its treasures in musical books and music, the Lenox Library has a number of autographs of musicians, some of which are of the highest interest. Chief among them is almost an entire first movement of a symphony by Mozart. It is an early work (entered in Köchel's catalogue as 218), and is practically unknown to concert-goers of to-day. As a specimen of Mozart's methods, however, it is extremely interesting. The writing is exceedingly clear and legible, rather bold in character, with few erasures. The sheets are small, oblong follos, and rest in a leather case. In its original form the movement was scored for an orchestra without trumpers, but Mozart later added two parts for this instrument; they are on separate pieces of paper of different shape, which are folded and inserted into the score. This precious autograph is from the collection of J. A. André, one of Mozart's publishers and a collector of his autographs.

In the same case lies a song by Haydn, for so-prano and pianoforte accompaniment, also incomplete. It is in a fine and delicate yet rather flowing penmanship. With it is a letter from the composer, evidently addressed to some high personage, because he uses the ceremonial form "thro" at the beginning, and closes "thro ganz dienstfertigster." The signature is curious in that, while the last name, Haydn, is spelied as it is ordinarily, the first seems to be "Josephey" instead of Joseph. The date is May 2, 1787, at Esterhaz, the estate of the Hungarian Prince, Esterhaz, is ordinarily, the first seems to be "Josephey" instead of Joseph. The date is May 2, 1787, at Esterhaz, the seate of the Hungarian Prince, Esterhaz, in whose service Haydn was for many years engaged.

In another case is a two-page letter by Beethoven, showing his scrawling handwriting as it has been widely made known through facesimiles. Several sheets of Mendelssohn's autograph are exhibited, one being an organ part, probably for some choral composition. There are also autograph letters by Berlioz, Paganini, Liszt, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Spohr, Czerny, Jenny Lind, Pleyel and Sir Henry R. Bishop.

The musical collection of the Astor Library is of a different character from that in the Lenox, While As a specimen of Mozart's methods, however, it is

Bishop.

The musical collection of the Astor Library is of a different character from that in the Lenox. While the latter's strength is on the antiquarian side, the former's is in the direction of modern publications, and in the possession of many full scores of ancient and modern composers. The Lenox is of the

former's is in the direction of modern publications, and in the possession of many full scores of ancient and modern composers. The Lenox is of the greater value in many respects to the seeker after original documents in musical history; the Astor, with its collection brought reasonably well down to date by judicious purchases of later publications and of musical scores, is more fitted to the needs of workers in practical lines. When the two great libraries are joined together they will supplement each other, one supplying the other's deficiencies in such a way that the result will be a comprehensive collection, one that, with proper and necessary additions, as may be found useful, will cover a very large field in music and musical literature.

The collection in the Astor Library has been many years in forming, but before the coming of the present librarian, Mr. Robbins Little, was less carefully added to than since. The late Dr. Damrosch took much interest in it, and was a constant adviser of the librarian in his purchases. In modern works on musical history, theory and biography, the department has a full and useful working collection, well kept up to date. The works of the later Germans and of the indefatigable Belgian students are amply represented. There are also to be found the interesting publications of texts and scores by the Plain Song and Madrigal Society of London and Swedish antiquarian musical societies, many of them of great value.

In the direction of scores the Astor possesses the monumental complete editions published by Breitkopf and Härtel of the works of Palestrina, Schütz, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Schumann, the still finer editions of Bach and Handel, published by the Bach and Handel societies in Germany; Gluck's and Grétry's operas; the orchestral scores of Wagner's music dramas; the operas of Berlioz and his symphonic works, and those of Rubinstein, Liszt and other modern composers.

____ "FLUFFING."

From The Gentlewoman.

"Fluffing" is the slang, or shall we rather say technical term (it sounds so much better), for a well-known effect of the mechanical influence which very long runs sometimes have on actors and actresses in the repetition night after night of their rôles. Here are two amusing examples of the kind: When Miss Fanny Coleman was exciting Londoners to mirth by her excellent comedy acting as the Duchess of Berwick in "Lady Windermere's Fan," she one night added unwittingly to the humor of her performance by the following transposition of words. In the first act the Duchess (who is about to confide to Lady Windermere's married son a piece of scandal in which her daughter is too young to participate) ought to say, "Agatha, darling, go and sit on the balcony and look at the sunset; the dear child is so fond of sunsets!" Whereas Miss Coleman, with unctuous gravity, rolled out the words, "Agatha, darling, go and sit on the sunset and look at the balcony. The dear child is so fond of—"" Of what, indeed? but as consciousness of the situation dawned upon the actress's face, the audience broke into a tumuit of good-humored applause.

On another occasion, when Miss Marion Terry was giving an order to a stage footman, she gently but firmly commanded him, to the intense amusement of everybody on the stage, to "carry the tent into the buns!" From The Gentlewoman.

FOUR YEARS GETTING WOOD.

From The Louisville Post.

From The Louisville Post.

Robert Winn, an old and eccentric character, died at his home on Hargis Creek, this county, yesterday. "Uncle Bob." as he was familiarly called, lived to bury two wives, and, not wishing to slight either, on his dying bed he asked that his remains be buried by the side of his faithful old dog that had but a few days ago preceded him. The request was granted.

The death of "Uncle Bob" recalls an incident in his life that is-decidedly out of the ordinary. During the opening scenes of the late Civil War, "Uncle Bob" was anxious to join the Confederate Army, His wife was opposed to his doing so, and used every argument and effort within her power to prevent it. One cold winter morning, after "Incle Bob" had abandoned the idea, as Mrs. Winn supposed, of joining the Army, she asked "Uncle Bob" to go to the woodyard and gather some wood with which to rekindle the fire. "Uncle Bob" started, but instead of "sathering wood" he walked to Mississippi and joined the Army, and for four long years fought for the cause of the Confederacy. At the close of the war he returned to the home he had suddenly deserted. Entering by way of the woodyard, he gathered up an armful of wood, and entering the room, he found his faithful wife, who had continued to remain at the old home. Walking up to the fireplace he carelessly threw down his armful of wood, and looking into the face of his now dumfounded wife coolly remarked. "Here's your wood," after which he proceeded to make himself at home, as of yore.

A LAWSUIT 300 YEARS OLD.

From the Paris Register.

The little community of Burgsinn in the Bavarian district of Lower Franconia will shortly be able to celebrate the not over-enviable tercentenary jubiles of a lawsuit. On the Bist of June, 1826, this community brought suit at the Imperial Court, then sitting in Speyer, against the Barons von Thubaen, concerning a magnificent oak and beech forest of nearly 8,000 hectares in extent, which may to-lay be estimated worth about 2,000,000 marks, and which both parties claim as their own. It speaks volumes for the indomitable grit of these peasants, who, despite their poverty, through three long centuries, generation after generation, managed to put up among themselves enough money to carry on the suit, and who, in view of a recent decree, may utilimately consider themselves the beat! possidentes. A final session has been fixed for J From the Paris Register.